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WASHINGTON.

Yesterday's Proceedings in Congress.

The Subsidy Business Receives an Unexpected Check.

Provisions of the Bill Authorizing a New Issue of National Bank Notes.

More Talk About Proposed Changes in the Cabinet.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SHERIFF SCHENCK SECRETE A CHECK.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The seemingly unfair utterances are feeling very common to-night over what is generally considered to be a test vote in the Senate, taken to-day, on the subsidies side-issue. When the morning hour expired, the special order for the 4-cent Kansas bill was called, postponing the bill consolidating pension of soldiers of 1812 might be considered. On this the yeas and nays were ordered, and the result, by a vote of 29 to 24, sustained Mr. Davis. The advocates of these schemes have now but little hope of getting their bills through the present session.

KANSAS INDEMNITY LEGISLATION.

Mr. WILSON has tried to get a test vote, to-day, from the Senate with regard to the numerous outrage cases, but could not succeed. He has given notice that he will call them up to-morrow morning, and will endeavor to get a vote. Mr. Sumner has a notice of conference to take charge of these bills. Should such conference be granted, it is probable that the Senate bills will be called up. Mr. Sumner got the floor, and with the utmost courtesy and good humor proceeded to discuss the matter. Mr. Williams that he should not have several bills which he would like to get up if it were possible to take up, besides personally, who were well aware of Sumner's subject, gathered that while he waited he could take any session

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TRIBUNE COMPANY.

Chicago, Ill.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1871.

THE TARIFF QUESTION AT SPRINGFIELD.

On Thursday last the House of Representatives of the Illinois Legislature adopted, in the form of an instruction to our Senators, and a request to our Representatives in Congress, the sixth resolution of the Republican platform, adopted at Springfield in September last, in the following words, to wit:

"Resolved, as taxation is a pecuniary burden imposed by the people for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the administration of the government, and for the development of the material resources of the country, Congress ought not to exercise the power of taxation for the purpose of giving protection to domestic manufactures, but only for the purpose of raising revenue for the support of the government, and the payment of the public debt; and we are in favor of such a revision of the present tariff laws as will remove the burdens now resting upon the industrial interests of the country, and bring the taxes levied upon foreign imports down to the lowest point consistent with the requirements of the public treasury, having due regard to the interests of labor in the United States."

The vote by which this was adopted by the House was 74 ayes to 9 noes, a large majority of the adhesive votes in the Republican ranks. The Democrats had attempted to pass a different resolution as a substitute for this, but failing to do so, most of them absented themselves from the hall, or declined to vote.

When the foregoing resolution was adopted by the Republican State Convention, it was alleged, in certain quarters, that the editors of this paper had promoted its adoption by a trick of legerdemain; that the committee on Resolutions never received, that the convention itself was deceived; that the resolution did not express the sentiments of the Republicans of Illinois, etc., etc. Nevertheless, General Logan took pains to say, in his speech accepting the nomination for Congress, at Jacksonville, that he endorsed every word in the platform just adopted; and he was elected. Indeed, as Congressman-at-Large, and after, as Senator, without ever having published or modified his endorsement, he declared in the Jacksonville Convention of his county reaffirmed the State platform, with emphasis and all. Finally, the Republican members of the Legislature, after full discussion and deliberation, have ratified it, and made it the text upon which the Republican members of Congress from this State. Now, while it is not true that the ideas of this paper "smuggled" any measures at the State Convention (for the solution in question was matured) nor, indeed, had the slightest influence upon a committee as was ever appointed by an official convention in this State), we submit that the Chicago *Evening Journal* is not authorized by any existing facts, to lead the Legislature out of the party, simply because THE TRIBUNE favored the 6th resolution, while the *Journal* opposed, repudiated and spat upon it.

We venture to predict that the next congress will put in practice the principles locked up in the now famous resolution, and that the next Republican National convention will endorse the same principles; that the country will ratify them in the next Presidential election, and that the Chicago *Evening Journal* (if that is of any importance), will cease its opposition long before two years shall have passed by.

CRESWELL AND CHORPENNING.

The reply of Postmaster General Creswell to the damaging statement of Mr. Chorpenning, which we published in connection with the allowance of the Chorpenning claim, has been received, and was published in our Washington telegram yesterday morning. We are forced to say, on the outset, that it is painfully unsatisfactory. The facts, as we stated and proved it, Dorsey very circumstantial statement, in behalf of the Committee on Appropriations, are these:

In 1851, twenty years ago, George Chorpenning and a partner named Woodward, for some slight reflection, got the Government to make a contract for carrying the mails from Independence, Mo., via Carson Valley, to Placerville. He afterward requested to have the route changed to a more southerly one, on account of the greater expense of keeping open Carson Valley, through the winter season. This contract went on until 1855, when it expired, the government paying, at intervals, the legitimate claims under it, and, also, under another contract entered into in 1854, for the establishment of the route from Salt Lake City to Placerville. This second contract was settled in 1860, by Postmaster General Holt, in accordance with its terms, and by reason of the inefficiency of the service, the $470,636.49, which Postmaster General Creswell recently allowed, was for additional claims on these two contracts—$470,000 of it to satisfy Chorpenning's claim because the department had allowed it to run on request, to carry the mails from Salt Lake through Carson Valley to Placerville, necessitating a special mail to Carson Valley, (which was, of course, Chorpenning's own affair), and $287, 17.60 on account of the punishment of other contract, the terms of which were:

[illegible] the Postmaster General may demand [illegible] to cancel the service, in whole or in part, in case of failure on the route, a failure to run [illegible] or any violation of the contract, and may withhold [illegible] for damages sustained. And [illegible] Postmaster General may annul the contract, and [illegible] the service, and

THE LAW COURTS.

Supreme Court Decision Affecting Liens for Attorneys' Fees.

Judgment, by Default, Against an Internal Revenue Collector.

A Constable Prosecuted for Brutal Inhumanity.

Sentence Day in the Criminal Court.

Supreme Court.
SECOND DIVISION.
In the case of Thomas Lefferts vs. Nathan G. Gock, one of the many suits brought in the interest of the owners of the Pittsburgh coal-fields to recover tracts of Chicago land, a decision is rendered by the Supreme Court, Judge Scott delivering the opinion.

By a stipulation between the parties respecting, that decision operates in some sixty similar cases, covering the south half of the east half of Section 28, 39, 14, from West Madison to Lake streets, and from Western avenue to Rockwell street. In the court below, Judge Thompson, the bill was dismissed, on the ground that the complainant had not paid interest on the land since the date of the tax-deed, and that the statute of limitations in favor of the holder of a tax-deed, after five years' possession, had run. The court has not touched, but based the decision on the ground that the complainant had failed to show a good title to the land, in consequence of the revolution in the course of the river Chicago, which, it is claimed, has been caused by the erection of the piers at the mouth of the river, and which has resulted in the formation of a new channel.

The point of fact laid before the Supreme Court of the United States was, in New York, Mr. Lefferts, for him and the company, offered to prove that the coal from 1859 to 1865 was sold from 25 to 50 cents per ton, and that it was purchased by the largest New York gas-companies at from $10 per ton in 1864 to $14 in 1865. From 1865 to 1869 but little coal was sold, and that was at a loss. It was purchased by the largest New York gas-companies at from $10 to $12 per ton, and was sold at the same gas-companies within the same period. That would be the testimony of witnesses. The court refused to receive the testimony, and the plaintiffs excepted. The question is of that character, by reason of [illegible on the paper], is probably not of much importance.

The material inquiry is: Where does all of this coal come from? Is it from the Pittsburgh coal-fields? The coal interest realizes a small advantage on an extensive market; but it is found from differs of the difference in the rates of carriers of coal from domestic points. Pittsburgh coal is sent to Boston from Western Pennsylvania and western Virginia, as the nearest points to New York and more Eastern points to Baltimore and Philadelphia. Freight on coal from Pittsburgh to Boston is $5.50 per ton; from Cumberland to Baltimore & Ohio, and of the Pennsylvania Central to Baltimore and Philadelphia, $2.50 per ton; coal to each point, and average of the currency rates of duty in 1869 and 1870 gives the ton of 2,240 pounds, about $1.75, and together $4.25.

But to assess these markets for coal from Pittsburgh coal-fields, we must look at the coal operations mined in Pennsylvania and Virginia, as the nearest points to New York and more Eastern points to Baltimore and Philadelphia. Freight on coal from Pittsburgh to Boston is $5.50 per ton; from by the

KODAK

"REGENERATION."

Third Day of the Trial of Rev. Mr. Cheney Before the Ecclesiastical Court.

Rejection of Testimony Showing that Other Clergymen Make Confessions.

Definition of the Difference Between Sacramentarians and Evangelicals.

The Case Closed—Arguments of Counsel on Both Sides.

MORNING SESSION.

The Ecclesiastical Court convened in the chapel of the Episcopal Cathedral, yesterday forenoon, an hour past 10 o'clock, for the resumption of the trial of the Rev. Charles R. Cheney, for alleged violations of the canonical law of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The witnesses, prosecutors, and members of the respondent were all present.

After prayer by Rev. Dr. Chase, the court resumed.

ARGUMENT A MATTER.

Mr. Fuller stated to the court that Rev. Dr. Powers wished to make a statement regarding his evidence given the day previous.

Dr. Powers—I desire to correct the situation of the court to three points in his testimony, as given on Saturday. The first concerning certain statements of mine in regard to the Church, or was or to the saints of persons who have entitled certain portions of the Church services, to the privilege to certain himself.

The Bishop—I think the point is not a very important one. Dr. Powers, you may proceed.

Mr. Fuller requested the Court to allow Dr. Powers to make his statement in the form of answers of persons who had made confessions in the Church.

Mr. Judd said the question was passed upon on Thursday, and he thought it was too late.

Mr. Fuller stated that the witness had called and particularized certain matters which he desired to add, and he now ought to be allowed to add them.

Mr. Judd further objected, because the answers would be irrelevant and incompetent.

The witness withdrew for reflection, and, on the motion of Mr. Fuller, the court took a recess for the purpose of reflecting upon which course to pursue.

After the recess Mr. Fuller announced that the witness had decided to withdraw his statement.

A FEW OBJECTIONS.

Judge Otis said he desired a number of witnesses called to prove specific acts of an immoral character in the case of Mr. Cheney, as he did not believe it necessary to call witnesses to testify to the character of Mr. Cheney.

Mr. Judd made objection to the mention of the names of persons in the petition, as in the case of Mr. Fuller.

Mr. Fuller—I suppose on the introduction of the papers from the office of the Bishop we do not introduce all the papers in the case were introduced?

Mr. Judd. "I agree to that, so far as the papers are concerned that all the papers be admitted, but that I would reserve the objection to the introduction of witnesses.

Mr. Fuller—I agree to that, so far as the papers are concerned.

Judge Otis moved that all the papers be admitted as evidence.

The taking of evidence was then resumed.

Rev. Dr. Powers was called. He deposed: Have been a member of the Church about 40 years; have been a member of the vestry about 6 years; have been a member of the Standing Committee about 3 years; am now a member of it; am also a member of the Board of Missions; have been for about 20 years; am also a member of the Board of Missions; have been for about 20 years; am also a member of the Board of Missions; have been for about 20 years